

its own enforcement machinery, by providing our agents with the wherewithal to cope with the illicit traffickers and by showing the States and the Nation the seriousness with which we regard these criminal traffickers. Had the gentleman in question in Illinois been arrested by Federal agents under the provisions of my bill, he would have been subject to 2 years in prison and a \$2,000 fine. I feel these sanctions more closely approximate the gravity of the offense.

I would remind my colleagues that they passed legislation which provides the death penalty for any one selling heroin to a person under 18. We now hear from health experts all over the Nation that these drugs are as addictive as heroin, more harmful to the person than heroin, and capable of fostering more crime and violence than heroin.

Furthermore, I would like to remind the Congress that unlike the illegal traffic in heroin which finds its recruits from the ranks of the already delinquent, the pep pill pusher is enticing children into the drug habit who have no previous record of involvement with law enforcement agencies or have no previous record of aggressive or violent behavior.

Mr. President, the bill which I introduce today is the culmination of many years of hearings by different committees in both the House and the Senate. It is the culmination of 3 years of work by the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee. It is a good piece of legislation and one that has the approval of just about everyone familiar with the dangerous drug problem. I would like to urge my colleagues in the Senate and especially those on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee to give top priority to this much needed bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2628) to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to regulate the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, delivery, and possession of habit-forming barbiturate drugs, amphetamine and other habit-forming central nervous system stimulant drugs, and other drugs that have a potential for abuse resulting in psychotoxic effects or antisocial behavior, introduced by Mr. Dorn, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

IMPOSITION OF QUOTAS ON IMPORTS OF BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, AND LAMB—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of March 6, 1964, the names of Mr. CARLSON, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, and Mr. MAGNUSON were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 2612) to impose quotas on imports of beef, veal, mutton, and lamb, introduced by Mr. HRUSKA (for himself and other Senators) on March 6, 1964.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. McNAMARA:

Address delivered by David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) before the Economic Club of Detroit.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Address entitled "Would We Let George Do It Now," delivered by Mr. Julian Metz before the Pilot Club of South Carolina, on February 26, 1964.

Editorials and article dealing with address delivered before the South Carolina General Assembly by former Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Arleigh Burke.

Editorial entitled "Foreign Policy Strategy," broadcast over station WBTB in Charlotte, N.C.

Resolution opposing civil rights legislation.

By Mr. BEALL:

Letter to the editor of the Queen Anne's (Md.) Record-Observer by Capt. Philip W. Reeves, Centerville, Md., relating to Panama and the canal.

ALFRED H. F. SELBY

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, Alfred H. F. Selby, who has been an employee of the Senate for 50 years, and today is marking his 50th year of service to the Senate, is now in the gallery. If it is not a violation of the rules, I should like to have him stand. Mr. Selby, will you stand? [Applause.]

Mr. Selby was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1891. He came to Washington as a young boy, attended the public schools, and while attending high school was appointed by Hon. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, on March 12, 1914. He is a member of the St. Paul and Augustine's Catholic Church. His first wife is deceased. He married his second wife, Mary M. Ford, in 1956.

In those 50 years he has seen Senators come and go, and likewise Presidents. He notes the fact that he felt that the late President Kennedy was the outstanding President of his time. He has seen four Senators become President while he has served the Senate—Warren G. Harding, Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon Johnson. He also knew many page boys who became officials of the Senate. He has enjoyed 50 years of service to the Senate, and he tells me it has been a great thrill and a great experience.

Mr. President, it is a great thing when a man has served this body—in a humble capacity, but with great fidelity—for a period of 50 years—50 years today. I think we should salute him.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

I have known this faithful employee of the Senate for 31 years; and he has apparently not become one day older

since I first saw him. I wish I could say as much for the Senator from Georgia.

He is efficient and loyal, and he is entitled to the thanks of the Senate for half a century of loyal service.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the distinguished minority leader yield to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to join the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] in extending congratulations to, and commending, Alfred Selby, who has just completed 50 years of service as an attaché of the Senate. He has proved himself worthy of the trust and confidence which have been placed on him. I am delighted at this time to have the honor to participate in this recognition, which is so justly and deservedly given.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in giving recognition to Alfred Selby upon the completion of 50 years of service as a custodian in the U.S. Senate. Alfred, who came to Washington from Philadelphia, Pa., during the early years of the present century, was appointed as a Senate employee on March 12, 1914, by the then Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. Since that time, which was during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, Alfred has seen four U.S. Senators—Harding, Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson—become President of the United States, and he has witnessed the ascendancy of other persons to positions of high public importance. His long and faithful service, his dedicated and dependable attention to duty, and the cordiality of his manner have earned for him the respect of both present and past Members of this body.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to violate the Senate rule long enough to enable Senators to give Mr. Selby a hand.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

SOVIET UNION PERSECUTION OF JEWS *Anti Sem*

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to what is really a ridiculous news story which appears this morning in the press. The headline of the article is: "Israel Aids in Soviet Accused of Propaganda in Synagogue."

This ridiculous news article reads in part as follows:

Israel diplomats were accused today of using a Moscow synagogue to distribute Zionist literature.

I read further from the article:

The Trud article * * * said Abraham Agmon, the Embassy counselor, was a purveyor of "nationalist literature that is alien to the minds and hearts of the Soviet populace."

The paper listed three methods allegedly used by Mr. Agmon to distribute books: slipping them into someone's open pocket,

"accidentally forgetting" them in a pew, and wrapping them in prayer shawls. Foreign worshippers in the synagogue sit in a special enclosure apart from the rest of the congregation.

Mr. President, it so happens that I was there in December 1961, and I saw the ridiculousness which is practiced in the attempts to separate foreigners, such as myself, from the rest of the congregation. A small platform, about 2 feet high—somewhat similar to the platform on which the President of the Senate sits—has been erected; and when foreigners go there to worship on Saturday mornings, they are required to sit there.

When the service was over, I shook hands with every member of the congregation—showing the ridiculousness of the erection of the barrier. However, this story tells of the efforts to continue the harassment of the Jews in the Soviet Union, and at the same time indicates that they should be careful that they do not run the risk of incurring the wrath of the Soviet state. Of course, every person in the Soviet Union knows what that means.

The article also states:

It was announced today that the Jewish congregation had begun to bake matzoth in the home of a member, and would produce 13,000 pounds of the unleavened bread. Matzoth, eaten during Passover, has not been available in state-owned bakeries since 1962.

Presumably the permission to resume the baking of matzoth is supposed to be regarded as some concession under these circumstances.

Mr. President, the people of the West fully realize this situation, and I am sure the people of Russia also are sensitive to the situation—namely, the viciousness of the Soviet persecutions of Russian Jews for the so-called "economic reasons"; and there is also widespread recognition of the fact that more than 50 percent of those who have been executed there in recent times have been Jews. That atrocity has been the subject of statements I have previously made.

The article which appears today is further evidence of how silly harassments of this type can become; and that situation, too, deserves to be called to the attention of the American people and of the people of the rest of the world.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in these days when not only nations, but also international organizations, have so much difficulty keeping their finances straight—and even the United Nations is having difficulty collecting its dues—it is extremely refreshing to find that one international organization which is affiliated with the United Nations is not only keeping its financial house in order, but also, as of February 29, had collected more than 97 percent of its dues from the nations which are its members. I refer to the World Health Organization.

In view of the outstanding situation to which I have referred, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a review of the financial position of the World Health Organization

as prepared by Mr. Milton P. Siegel, the Assistant Director-General. I believe that report is good enough to be printed in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the review was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(Statement by Mr. Milton P. Siegel, Assistant Director-General)

Mr. Chairman, each year it is the responsibility of this committee to examine the financial position of the Organization and to give direction to its future development. That examination, which extends to all of the managerial administrative responsibilities of the Organization, is necessary to assure that the affairs of the Organization are conducted in an efficient, economical, and business-like way. It is essential that the Assembly annually review all aspects of the Organization's work, to assure that we are moving as rapidly as we may toward the objective of the Organization—the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. This is important not only for the health of the people, but because health is an essential component of all social and economic development. As a great statesman, Disraeli, once said, "The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and all their powers as a state depend." The recognition of the importance of health in this context is, of course, the basis on which the Organization is founded.

Because the Assembly has been obliged to meet so early in 1964, the financial accounts and the external auditor's report for 1963 are not before the Assembly; it is therefore not possible to provide the committee with the audited figures on budget performance. However, we can give you provisional information on the 1963 financial situation.

We are glad to be able to report that the financial position of the Organization continues to be sound. The collection of contributions as at December 31, 1963, was 87.32 percent of the total assessments on active members. The corresponding percentages for 1961 and 1962 were 93.90 and 94.20 percent, respectively. However, payments received since January 1 of this year enable me at this time to report a very satisfactory position regarding the 1963 collection of contributions. Details will be reported to the committee when it deals with agenda item No. 3.12.1—Status of collection of annual contributions and of advances to the working capital fund.

Briefly, payments amounting to \$3,303,034, relating to arrears for 1963 and prior years, were received during the period January 1 to February 29, 1964, so that as at this latter date 97.29 percent of the assessments on active members relating to 1963 had been collected. On February 29, 1964, the total arrears of contributions from active members was \$1,072,450. The corresponding figure at February 28, 1963, was \$1,133,498.

Despite the generally satisfactory situation with respect to the payment of contributions, as at February 29, 1964, 28 members had not paid all or part of their contributions for 1963 and prior years. Under agenda items 3.12.1 and 3.12.2, the committee will be dealing with the various aspects of the status of collection of contributions.

The information we are able to give you on budget performance for 1963 is provisional because the accounts for 1963 have not as yet been audited by the external auditor. In summary, \$29,783,550 or 97.99 percent of the effective working budget was utilized, leaving an unused budget balance of \$610,550 or 2.01 percent. As only 87.32 percent of the contributions for 1963 was collected, there was a cash deficit of \$2,882,850. Con-

tributions received to February 29, 1964, have covered \$2,838,816 of this sum, leaving a balance of \$44,034 remaining to be covered.

Obligations in 1963 from other sources of funds available were as follows: from the expanded program of technical assistance, \$7,062,948; from the malaria eradication special account, \$814,657 (not including \$4 million transferred from the regular budget); from the subaccounts of the voluntary fund for health promotion, \$1,459,252. In addition, \$1,106,453 was obligated for projects financed from the United Nations special fund, and \$96,595 from the revolving sales fund. Furthermore, \$2,743,533 was disbursed for the health program in the Congo (Leopoldville), against reimbursement by the United Nations, and \$870,648 for other reimbursable activities.

In total, therefore, the World Health Organization in 1963 financed, from the various sources of funds directly under its administration, activities at a cost of \$43,737,636, not including the headquarters building fund. It may be of interest to mention that administrative services costs in that year were \$2,270,623, or 5.19 percent of the total funds directly administered by WHO. The Pan American Health Organization—regional organization for the Americas—obligated \$5,391,203 from its own regular budget and \$5,404,177 from other funds available directly to it. In sum, therefore, the World Health Organization carried out activities, financed from funds administered directly or indirectly by the Organization, at a total cost of \$54,533,016. Administrative services costs thus account for 4.16 percent of the total costs incurred in 1963.

The problem of the additional financing for the headquarters building, to which reference was made last year, is being solved—a matter which this committee will be considering under item 3.13 of its agenda.

Members of the committee will have noted that the executive board has, subject to the comments of its ad hoc committee, recommended supplementary estimates for 1964 in the amount of \$477,650, and that the supplementary estimates be financed from miscellaneous income. The committee will be pleased to know that it will be necessary to make additional 1964 assessments on members to finance that supplementary estimates for 1964.

We are all gratified that the membership of the World Health Organization continues to grow. Kenya and Zanzibar have become members, the former after a period of associate membership, bringing to 119 the number of full members. Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Qatar have been proposed for associate membership. We continue, of course, to regret that two members do not participate actively in the work of the organization.

Argentina and Jamaica have acceded to the convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies, bringing to 47 the number of governments which have taken this action, which is so important to the work of the Organization.

The work of our management staff has continued to contribute to the improved efficiency of the Secretariat. Programs for a wide range of surveys in two regional offices were extended, covering many subjects ranging from the management of a major fellowships unit to the optimum utilization of an office building. Again this year a number of offices of WHO representatives were visited to review their problems, methods of work and so on. The detailed organization and execution of the fact-finding stages of the organizational study of the executive board on the planning and implementation of projects was another of the tasks largely entrusted to the management staff. The work of our management staff, as well as that of our internal auditors, at the headquarters, regional and field levels, makes a valuable